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REMARKS

Claims 4, 8, 11, 15 and 16 which the Examiner objected to but held they would be allowable if rewritten in independent form have now been written in independent form. As a result, Claim 4 has been cancelled without prejudice and appears as independent Claim 20; Claim 8 has been cancelled without prejudice and appears as independent Claim 21; and Claim 15 has been cancelled without prejudice and appears as Claim 22; Claim 16 has been amended to recite its dependence on Claim 22; and Claim 17 has been amended to correct the incorrect reference to Claim 20.

The remaining claims have been left unchanged and are respectfully submitted as being directed to novel and patentable matter and are not anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,894,706 to Herbst for the reasons set out below.

The Examiner's analysis of Herbst has been carefully considered and it is respectfully submitted that Herbst does not show an article retaining CHANNEL and does not show any frame structure which RETAINS anything. With the greatest respect, there is no such thing as a "L-shaped" channel. What has been identified in the Official Action in the showing of Figure 8A as an "L-shaped" channel between the end point 41 of the curved portion 40 of the one frame and the end of 44 is not a channel at all. A channel is something that is U-shaped with two side walls as defined in *Webster's Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary*, page 226, a copy of which is attached. Also attached is a copy from a publication on the physical appearance of shapes which are described in words. From this again you will see that the physical shape of channel shaped is U-shaped.

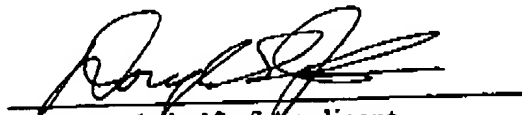
Applicant's two frames when brought together define a channel therebetween which RETAINS an article. As set out on page 1006 of *Webster's Ninth New Collegian Dictionary*, retain means "2: to hold secure". When applicant's two

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frames are brought together to form a CHANNEL, they engage the article on opposite sides to hold it securely in place. When Herbst's two frame members 20 and 21 are brought together, they only form an abutment against which the window 15 simply abuts but is not held at all, let alone held securely. Herbst requires his frame 21 to be slotted to grip four separate holding strips (26, 26, 28 and 29) plugged into the frame slots in order to retain his window. (See Herbst Column 3, lines 6 and 7.)

In light of the above, it is respectfully submitted that Herbst clearly does not anticipate Claims 1 to 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12 to 14 and 17 to 19 and that their final rejection should be withdrawn and the claims allowed.

Respectfully submitted,


Agent on behalf of Applicant
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DSJ/af

Enclosure: Definitions & Excerpt



WEBSTER'S
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Dictionary

age 226

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tions received in exchange for an equivalent sum in larger denominations **b**: money returned when a payment exceeds the amount due **c**: coins of low denominations (a pocketful of ~) **5**: an order in which a set of bells is struck in change ringing

change-able \ˈchān-jə-bəl\ *adj* (13c): capable of change: as **a**: able or apt to vary (~ weather) **b**: subject to change: ALTERABLE **c**: PICKLE **d**: IRIDESCENT — **change-abil-ity** \ˈchān-jə-ˈbil-ə-tē\ *n* — **change-able-ness** \ˈchān-jə-bəl-nəs\ *n* — **change-ably** \-blē\ *adv*

change-ful \ˈchānj-fəl\ *adj* (1606): notably variable: UNCERTAIN — **change-ful-ly** \-fə-lē\ *adv* — **change-ful-ness** *n*

change-less \ˈchānj-ləs\ *adj* (1580): marked by the absence of change: CONSTANT — **change-less-ly** *adv* — **change-less-ness** *n*

change-ling \ˈchānj-lɪŋ\ *n* (1555) **1** *archaic*: TURNCOAT **2**: a child secretly exchanged for another in infancy. **3** *archaic*: IMBECILE — **changeling** *adj*

change off *vi* (1873) **1**: to alternate with another at doing an act **2**: to alternate between two different acts or instruments or between an action and a rest period

change of heart (1828): a reversal in position or attitude

change of life (1834): ²CLIMACTERIC **2**

change of pace (1912) **1**: CHANGE-UP **2**: an interruption of continuity by a shift to a different activity

change-over \ˈchān-jō-vər\ *n* (1907): CONVERSION, TRANSITION

change ringing *n* (1872): the art or practice of ringing a set of tuned bells (as in the bell tower of a church) in continually varying order

change-up \ˈchān-jəp\ *n* (1949): a slow pitch in baseball thrown for deception with the same motion as a fastball

chan-nel \ˈchan-əl\ *n* [ME *chanel*, fr. MF, fr. L *canalis* channel — more at CANAL] (14c) **1** **a**: the bed where a natural stream of water runs **b**: the deeper part of a river, harbor, or strait **c**: a strait or narrow sea between two close landmasses **d**: a means of communication or expression: as (1): a path along which data passes or along which data may be stored serially (as in a computer) (2) *pl*: a fixed or official course of communication (went through established military ~s with his grievances) **e**: a way, course, or direction of thought or action (new ~s of exploration) **f**: a band of frequencies of sufficient width for a single radio or television communication **2**: a usu. tubular enclosed passage: CONDUIT **3**: a long gutter, groove, or furrow **4**: a metal bar of flattened U-shaped section

channel *vt* -neled or -neling or -nel-ling (15c) **1** **a**: to form, cut, or wear a channel in **b**: to make a groove in (~ a chair leg) **2**: to convey or direct into or through a channel (~ his energy into constructive activities)

channel *n* [alter. of *chainwale*, fr. *chain* + *wale*] (1769): one of the flat ledges of heavy plank or metal bolted edgewise to the outside of a ship to increase the spread of the shroud

channel bass *n* (1889): a large coppery drum (*Sciaenops ocellatus*) with a black spot at the base of the tail that is an important game and food fish of the Atlantic coast of No. and So. America — called also *red drum*, *redfish*

channel catfish *n* (1836): a large black-spotted catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*) that is an important freshwater food fish of the U.S. and Canada — called also *channel cat*

chan-nel-ize \ˈchan-əl-īz\ *vt* -ized; -iz-ing (1609) **1**: CHANNEL **2**: to straighten by means of a channel (~ a stream) — **chan-nel-iza-tion** \ˈchan-əl-ī-zā-shən\ *n*

chan-son \ˈshān-sō\ *n*, *pl* chan-sons \-sōz\ [F, fr. L *cantion*, *cantio*, fr. *cantus*, pp.] (1602): SONG; *spec*: a music hall or cabaret song

chan-son de geste \ˈshān-sōn də ˈɡest\ *n* [F, fr. *chanson* + *geste*, fr. *gesta*, pp. of *gerere*, to carry] (1609): a long narrative poem in verse, esp. of heroic deeds

chan-son de mer \ˈshān-sōn də ˈmɛr\ *n* [F, fr. *chanson* + *mer*, fr. *mare*, pp. of *marere*, to be wet] (1609): a long narrative poem in verse, esp. of heroic deeds

chan-son de nuit \ˈshān-sōn də ˈnuːt\ *n* [F, fr. *chanson* + *nuit*, fr. *nocturnus*, pp. of *nocturnus*, to be at night] (1609): a long narrative poem in verse, esp. of heroic deeds

chan-son de soleil \ˈshān-sōn də ˈsoʊl\ *n* [F, fr. *chanson* + *soleil*, fr. *sol*, pp. of *solere*, to be hot] (1609): a long narrative poem in verse, esp. of heroic deeds

chan-son de lune \ˈshān-sōn də ˈluːn\ *n* [F, fr. *chanson* + *lune*, fr. *luna*, pp. of *lunare*, to be at night] (1609): a long narrative poem in verse, esp. of heroic deeds

chan-son de vent \ˈshān-sōn də ˈvɛnt\ *n* [F, fr. *chanson* + *vent*, fr. *ventus*, pp. of *ventare*, to be at night] (1609): a long narrative poem in verse, esp. of heroic deeds

chan-son de pluie \ˈshān-sōn də ˈpluː\ *n* [F, fr. *chanson* + *pluie*, fr. *pluvius*, pp. of *pluvius*, to be at night] (1609): a long narrative poem in verse, esp. of heroic deeds

chan-son de neige \ˈshān-sōn də ˈnɛʒ\ *n* [F, fr. *chanson* + *neige*, fr. *nievis*, pp. of *nievis*, to be at night] (1609): a long narrative poem in verse, esp. of heroic deeds

chan-son de feu \ˈshān-sōn də ˈfɛ\ *n* [F, fr. *chanson* + *feu*, fr. *ignis*, pp. of *ignis*, to be at night] (1609): a long narrative poem in verse, esp. of heroic deeds

chan-son de terre \ˈshān-sōn də ˈtɛr\ *n* [F, fr. *chanson* + *terre*, fr. *terra*, pp. of *terra*, to be at night] (1609): a long narrative poem in verse, esp. of heroic deeds

chan-son de mer \ˈshān-sōn də ˈmɛr\ *n* [F, fr. *chanson* + *mer*, fr. *mare*, pp. of *marere*, to be at night] (1609): a long narrative poem in verse, esp. of heroic deeds

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re-tain \ri-'tān\ *vt* [ME *reteinen*, *retainen*, fr. MF *retenir*, fr. L *retinēre* to hold back, keep, restrain, fr. *re-* + *tenēre* to hold — more at **THIN**] (15c) 1 *a*: to keep in possession or use *b*: to keep in one's pay or service; *specif*: to employ by paying a retainer *c*: to keep in mind or memory: **REMEMBER** 2: to hold secure or intact (lead ~s heat) *syn* see **KEEP**

retained object *n* (ca. 1904): an object in a passive construction (<me in a book was given me and book in I was given a book are retained objects>)

re-tain-er \ri-'tā-nər\ *n* (1540) 1: one that retains 2 *a*: a person attached or owing service to a household; *esp*: **SERVANT** *b*: **EMPLOYEE** 3: any of various devices used for holding something

retainer *n* [ME *reteiner* act of withholding, fr. *reteinen* + AF *-er* (as in *weyver* waiver)] (1778) 1: the act of a client by which he engages the services of a lawyer, counselor, or adviser 2: a fee paid to a lawyer or professional adviser for advice or services or for a claim on his services in case of need

re-take \('rē-'tāk\ *vt* -took \-'tūk\; -tak-en \-'tā-kən\; -tak-ing (15c) 1: to take or receive again 2: **RECAPTURE** 3: to photograph again

re-take \rē-'tāk\ *n* (1916): a second photographing or recording; *also*: an instance of this

re-tal-i-ate \ri-'tal-ē-'āt\ *vb* -at-ed; -at-ing [LL *retaliatus*, pp. of *retaliare*, fr. L *re-* + *talio* legal retaliation] *vt* (1611): to repay (as an injury) in kind ~ *vi*: to return like for like; *esp*: to get revenge *syn* see **RECIPROCATATE** — **re-tal-i-a-tion** \ri-'tal-ē-'ā-shən, rē-\ *n* — **re-tal-i-a-tive** \ri-'tal-ē-'āt-iv\ *adj* — **re-tal-i-a-to-ry** \-'tal-yə-'tōr-ē, -'tal-ē-'ə-, -'tōr-\ *adj*

re-tard \ri-'tārd\ *vb* [ME *retarden*, fr. MF or L; MF *retarder*, fr. L *re-tardare*, fr. *re-* + *tardus* slow] *vt* (15c) 1: to slow up *esp*. by preventing or hindering advance or accomplishment: **IMPEDE** 2: to delay academic progress by failure to promote ~ *vi*: to undergo retardation *syn* see **DELAY** — **re-tard-er** *n*

re-tard *n* (1788) 1 \ri-'tārd\ : a holding back or slowing down: **RETARDATION** 2 \rē-'tārd\ : **RETARDATE**

re-tar-dant \ri-'tārd-'nt\ *adj*. (1642): serving or tending to retard (flame-retardant fabrics) — **retardant** *n*

re-tar-date \-'tārd-'āt, -ət\ *vt* *n* (ca. 1915): a mentally retarded person

re-tar-da-tion \rē-'tārd-'dā-shən, ri-\ *n* (15c) 1: an act or instance of retarding 2: the extent to which something is retarded 3: a musical suspension; *specif*: one that resolves upward 4 *a*: an abnormal slowness of thought or action; *also*: less than normal intellectual com-

How to Say What Stuff Looks Like

A Compendium of Descriptive Terminology

by Thomas Rieder, B.A.Sc., P. Eng.

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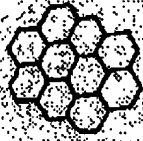
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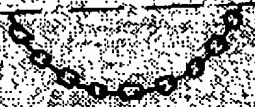
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NON-MATHEMATICAL DESCRIPTIVE TERMS 63



Cell-like: Chambered, lattice-like, reticular, reticulate, cancellate, concamerate, conmergated. See "chambered".



Chain-like: Catenulate, concatenation (chain-like series of events or elements). See also "catenary" in Chapter 2.



Chambered: See "cell-like" this page. The illustration at left is only one of many "chambered" configurations.



Channel-shaped: Channeled, grooved, canaliculate, groove, furrow.



Checkedered: Tesselate, tessellated (resembling a mosaic), plaid.

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note
the
U-shape